#### Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-Opera.
BOOTH'S THEATRE-2 and S-" Never Too Late to Mend." SHOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" Vim." Casino-2 and 8-French Opera. Commopolitan-2 and 8-" White Slave." Dall's THEATRE-2 and 8:15-"Seven-Twenty-Eight." PIFTR AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8-"Cinderella at

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-"The Romany Rye." MAYERLT'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-"Th Planter's Wife. "

HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-" Patience." ADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-" Young Mrs. Winthrop." MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus. Mrs. Winthrop."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of paintings

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" M'liss." DAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Willie Edouis BTAR THEATRE-2 and 8:30-" Vice Versa." THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" The Maddy Day." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-" A Paristan Roman WALLACK's THEATRE-1:30 and 7:45-"The Silver King."

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Unstness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" COMDENSED MILI Buy always

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mid Country Stores, and by
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P. T. BARNUM'S atest Shomon Earth and the Great London to combined, Exhibiting in Malison Square Garden, stonday, March 28, at 2 p. m., and every evening at 8 o'clock thereafter. Two Menageries, Three Circus Companies, Hippodrome, Museum and Stage Performances. See advertisement in an assembly columns.

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Tourists should go to Brazil and enjoy repleal climate in its copiest season.
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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. Parts-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. - At the examination in London yesterday of the four alleged dynamite plotters, the detectives testified as to the manner in which the men were tracked and arrested .--- Details of the fatal explosion of powder near Rome are given. The river Vistula has overflowed its banks, and much suffering has been caused .----- Many Hungarians have been forced by bad crops to em grate. Professor Mommsen has been acquitted of the charge of libelling Prince Bismarck. DOMESTIC.-The President arrived at Jackson-

ville, Fla., last night. \_\_\_ Jacob Schaefer de feated Maurice Vignanz and won the first prize in the Chicago billiard tournament. —
The Hotel Berkeley in Bosto was on fire yesterday, but to one was injured. ——A reunion of Latter-Day Saints took billiard tournament. place in Kirtland, Ohio, \_\_\_\_ Attempts were made to wreck a train on the Missouri Pacific Railway and on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad. == John Dorsey's examination was concluded in the Star Route trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The preparations for Mr. Cooper's funeral were completed yes erday. Madame Nilsson answered Mr. Mapleson's charges. == B. Lawrence & Co., wholesale stationers, suspended, in consequence of having indorsed note for Davids & Co. - There was a prize fight on the Coney Island road near Brooklyn. —— A proposition to consolidate the New-York and the New-York East Conferences was discussed. —— A one of whom he shot. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41232 grains), 83.46 cents. — Stocks opened strong, out closed dull and weak at a slight decline.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of light rain, followed by fair or clear and cooler weather Temperature yesterday: Highest, 59°; lowest, 50°: average, 5514°.

The game between Schaefer and Vignaux last night at Chicago gives the championship of the world in billiard playing to an American. Schaefer has now accomplished what he went to Paris to do over a year ago, but which all Frenchmen and most Americans thought he never would do. Vignaux had the lead at the beginning of this tournament; but it is when he is playing an up-hill game that Schaefer appears to best advantage. The season thus opens well for Americans in interational contests of skill.

The election figures from Rhode Island furnish another illustration of the way in which Democrats throw all considerations of consistency to the winds if only they think they see a chance of getting into office by doing so. party united. He is but a representative of a by a series of amendments to the act relating to funeral and do not mourn at all, should be provided

Mr. Sprague, whom they nominated for Governor, did not represent any principle which Democrats, when they talk for effect or make platforms, say they hold dear. Still he was able to get nearly the entire Democratic vote of the State. In 1880, when the Presidential election excited great interest, the Democrats east only a few over 10,000 ballots for General Hancock in Rhode Island. Now Mr. Sprague got more than 10,000 last Wednesday; and the returns show, too, that they were

not Republican votes. The examination of the four alleged dynamite conspirators in London yesterday connected only three of them with the dynamite factory in Birmingham. Norman, who was first arrested, was traced directly from the factory to London. The police found on him an envelope directed to Gallagher, and also a dispatch telling him to call on "Fletcher" at an address which Gallagher gave as his. Wilson was with the latter, and had in his possession rubber bags containing, as the police say, explosive liquids. But as for Dalton, the fourth prisoner, the most that has been urged against him is that in his room were found a fuse (Dalton says it is a cigar-lighter), a thermometer, and a recipe for chemical compounds. Such evidence as that could be produced against hundreds of men daily in almost any city of the world.

Our Washington dispatches show that there is a growing feeling in the State Department that it may finally be necessary for the United States to retaliate upon France and Germany for excluding certain American goods from their markets. The action of France and Germany has been irritating in the extreme, especially in regard to hog products, and retaliatory legislation would undoubtedly be popular with the members of many of our commercial organizations. At the last session of Congress a law was easily enacted prohibiting the importation into the United States of adulterated teas. Probably it would not be much more difficult to secure the passage of a measure to prohibit the importation of the cheap adulterated and spurious wines of France and of Germany. If it should be decided that such a course was wise, precedent for such legislation is to be found in the Non-Intercourse act of March 1, 1809, which prehibited the importation into the United States from any foreign port or place of any article whatever, "being of the growth, produce or manufacture" of France, Great Britain or Ireland.

The principle on which the Methodist Conferences were laid out is not entirely clear. Little attention was given to geographical divisions. It would seem natural that the whole of New-York City should be united in one body; but, in fact, this city is very nearly equally divided between the New-York and the New-York East Conferences, the Bowery and Third-ave. forming the dividing line. Both Conferences cover a great deal of territory, the New-York extending to Greene and Delaware Counties in this State and taking in a small part of Western Massachusetts, while the New-York East embraces Long Island and reaches to the Connecticut River. Hence they appear to at all about what they will do with it if they be somewhat unwieldy, and a reorganization might not be undesirable. The question of putting the whole of the city into one Conference was discussed yesterday by the Eastern body, which is holding its annual session here. It is a question that interests one of the most numerous religious denominations in the country, and final action upon it would have to be taken by the General Conference, which does not meet until next year.

to the Assembly yesterday from the Committee on Cities. It provides that hereafter the Department of Docks shall be under the control of one Commissioner to be nominated by as head of the Department of Public Works. The Dock Department would be as nice a plum for Tammay as the control of the Public Works is for its rival Democratic organization. The Dock Commissioners can expend annually three millions and are not accountable to any higher authority, while some little check is put on Mr. Thompson by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It is needless to point out what an amount of patronage this means. Nobody will deny that the Dock Department needs reorganization; but it is in a different direction from that which Mr. "Mike" Murphy's committee proposes. The loose way in which the Dock expenditures have been made and the accounts kept has long been a scandal, as is proved by the series of petty embezzlements, only recently found out, that went on for years right under the noses of the Commissioners. This ought to be changed; but it would only be making a bad matter worse to put such unlimited power under a Tammany Hall Commisioner. Why Mr. Murphy favors the bill is clear enough. He wants to be Senator from the lower part of the city in the stead of Mr. Boyd. This is the way he means to pay Tammany for its help.

## RANDALL AS AN OBSTACLE.

This man Randall is an objectionable person to some Democrats. To them he stands for the evil genius of the party; but for his malign influence it might succeed. Accordingly, quite a persistent and determined effort is in progress to break down his influence within the party. or to drive him out of it. Many leading Democrats profess to feel, and doubtless do sincerely feel, that the extinction of Mr. Randall as a person of prominence and power has become an essential prerequisite to Democratic success.

Nominally, this antagonism is mainly on account of Mr. Randall's course on the tariff question. He has stood, it is said, an insuperable barrier to united Democratic action on that subject, has defeated every attempt to make the tariff a living and sharply-defined issue between the two parties, and has thus deprived the Democratic party of its only chance of success, namely, as an aggressive and uncompromising free-trade party. It is true that Mr. Randall has done a great deal to prevent his party from taking any unequivocal position on the tariff question. He has not been able to prevent the adoption of such flat-fcoted resolutions as were drawn for the last Democratic National Convention by Mr. Watterson, but he has managed to make the action of the party utterly inconsistent with its declarations, though only a small portion of its members have supported him in this course. Nine-tenths of the Democratic members have repeatedly voted for measures hostile to the principle of protection, but the mutiny of a small faction led by Mr. Randall has always deprived such action of effectiveness except as a manifestation of the prevailing Democratic purpose. But it is a mistake to suppose that he has been alone in this matter, or that his extinction would leave the

faction of Eastern Democrats, not large in proportion to the entire party, but strong enough to render its defeat absolutely certain in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut and perhaps some other States.

Knowing the interests and wishes of these men, Mr. Randall finds his account in being their most conspicuous representative. Without them, Democratic success in certain essential States is impossible; they know it, and Mr. Randall knows it. To ostracize him, or to deny him place and prominence as a leader, is to deprive the party of votes that it absolutely needs in certain States and to abandon all rational hope of carrying those States. It does not matter what Mr. Randall's personal convictions may be. His shiftiness renders the inquiry as difficult as it is unprofitable. It is enough that he finds himself stronger within the Democratic party, as a representative of a faction that is openly at war with nine-tenths of its members on an important question, than he would be if obliged to compete directly with such men as Messrs. Beck, Carlisle, and McDonald for the favor of free-trade Democrats. When that party feels able to get along without any electoral votes from New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey or Connecticut, it can afford to quarrel with Mr. Randall, but not until then.

It happens that the Western and Southern members of the party, to whom Democracy means " the old flag and an appropriation," are also very indignant because Mr. Randall has been "illiberal" in such matters. These people are quite as unhappy, in reality, because they do not find it easy to vote themselves a million or two each, under guise of public works or internal improvements, as they are because Western and Southern notions about the tariff do not prevail. But it is not convenient to speak quite as plainly about "the big divide" and other schemes of plunder as about the tariff. Hence these people attack Mr. Randall upon various pretexts, and would kill him oft if they could. But in this matter, again, he is to some extent a representative. The old-fashioned Democrats who oppose internal improvements generally, and the more sagacious or patriotic men who do not believe in voting away a million or two of public money for every Democratic State or district, are very much in carnest in opposing lavish appropriations. Mr. Randall apparently considers that the party cannot succeed if it does not make a show of economy. But if he were killed off, there are others who would be quite as resolute and perhaps more sincere in opposing what some Western and Southern Democrats call a "liberal" policy.

Not much can be gained by cutting Mr. Randail's political throat. He is of consequence only because he manages to represent voters whose support is necessary to Democratic success. If not represented by him, they would have somebody else to speak for them. The real trouble is that the so-called Democratic party is not properly a party at all; it is not held together by any common opinion or purpose on several important questions. Its members have one point of agreement. They want office and power. Most of them are willing to make almost any sort of profession or promise in order to get power. But they cannot agree ever get it.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DYNAMITE. The English people have suddenly awakened to a startling sense of insecurity. They know that their peace and welfare are now menaced by gangs of murderous conspirators and dynamite fiends every whit as dangerous as the Czar's Nihilist foes. How can they protect themselves against dynamite-workers? Obviously, the main reliance in England, as in Russia, must be the vigilance and intel-There is a fine specimen job in a bill reported ligence of the detective force. The arrest of five conspirators and the discovery of the nitro-glycerine factory near Birmingham attest the efficiency of the English police. The authorities, moreover, seem to be acting have been doubled in every quarter. But let the police be as watchful and the authorities as prudent as they may, and there will still be ground for public anxiety. The sentinels may be doubled in front of every public building and every city and town, and there will be exposed points where dynamite may be planted with impunity, and the consciousness of deadly peril from diabolical plots will remain. Additional efforts will probably be made to

restrict the sale and transportation of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine explosives. Dynamite is now manufactured in England at the rate of 15,000 or 20,000 tons annually, and is not only largely used in mining and blasting operations at home, but is shipped to every quarter of the world. There are also German, Swiss and French manufacturers, who have agents in London and supply the market with cheaper but more dangerous nitro-glycerine compounds. Not only is the manufacture of explosives regulated by special ordinances, but the Home Office also forces every dealer and large purchaser to obtain a license for trade or use. As the laws are now enforced as much as twelve or fifteen pounds of dynamite could not be bought at one time by a Fenian conspirator anywhere in England without a license from the Home Office. Smaller quantities, however, could be readily purchased, especially in the great towns of the mining districts, and in this way a moderate stock could be accumulated. It is probable, therefore, that the authorities will make a determined effort to restrict so far as may be possible the sale of dynamite and other explosives even in small quantities. They may require dealers in such substances to obtain definite information respecting the character of the purchaser and the use which is to be made of them. Precautions may also be multiplied to prevent the importation of explosives purchased abroad and consigned to the secret agents of political conspirators. In this way something may be done to protect the public

against dynamite operations. The regulations, however, in regard to the purchase and transportation of explosives seem to have been so rigid as to have forced the Fenian desperadoes to manufacture their own supplies. The shipment of dynamite from foreign countries was attended with extraordinary hazards in the handling required at the wharves and its delivery to those to whom it was consigned; and the purchase even of small quantities would have tended to excite suspicion. Those who were planning these outrages shrewdly decided to supply themselves with all the ammunition they might need and in this way to arm themselves without being exposed to scrutiny at the wharves or at the dealers' agencies. The secret nitro-glycerine factory near Birmingham was put in operation, and the police suspect that there are similar workshops controlled by the Fenians in other English cities. Apparently the explosives found at the lodgings and on the persons of the four men arrested in London were manufactured in England by the Fenians themselves. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the Gov-

ernment to protect the public against the illicit manufacture, handling and storage of dynamite and similar compounds. This it proposes to do

explosives. As the law stands, unless criminal ends and motives can be established neither the Fentan chemist of Birmingham nor the four dynamite agents in London can be adequately punished. One may be technically guilty of manufacturing explosives without a license and the others of recklessness in having dangerous chemicals in their possession; but probably no penalties that will be adequate to the crimes of which they are accused can be imposed. Sir William Harcourt has given notice of amendments by which the penalties in similar cases will be heavily increased in future.

One aspect of this dynamite campaign remains to be considered. Are there any international precautions which can be taken to protect England against these diabolical plots? So far as the conspirators themselves are concerned, it matters little whether they are English-Irishmen or Irish-Americans, or Irishmen pure and simple. They are now under arrest, and if their guilt be established they will be punished to the extent which the English statutes will permit. The fact that they have ever been citizens of the United States will not have the slightest bearing upon their offence. The nitro-glycerine was made and carried about on English soil, presumably for criminal ends, and they can be punished there. If it can be proved, however, that they have been sent out from this country by an organized body of sympathizers for purposes of murder, arson and the wholesale destruction of public property, some interesting questions of international policy will arise. The extradition treaties must be rigidly construed so far as political offences are concerned. In this respect England herself has set the example for the nations. But it is by no means certain whether the new perils to which Governments are exposed from the use of so terrible an agent as dynamite will not render necessary combined international action and a revision of the whole series of extradition treaties.

#### ARDUOUS GREATNESS.

That was a queer sort of "international banquet' which General Grant gave to General Diaz the other evening. The guest of the occasion does not understand the English language or he might have been mystified by some of the speeches made by the eminent persons present. If the official announcement had not been made that it was an "international banquet" an unsophisticated reader of the reports of the speeches made by General Grant and Mr. Conkling would jump to the erroneous conclusion that one of the good old-fashioned, brassmedal, third-term orgies had been celebrated again. Mr. Conkling appears to have looked upon the feast as being of that character. Whether be went there with that impression, or was beguiled into it by General Grant's allusion to him as "an eminent public man, es-"teemed and honored by all patriotic Americans," is not clear. At all events, it is clear that he delivered himself of a speech which would have been hailed with delight as a masterpiece of genius by an assemblage of brass-medal patriots. We are told in one report that the speech was "full of spirit and humor," and in another the intimation is given that it was somewhat tedious, for the account closes with the statement that "Mr. Conkling was still talking at midnight, and the other speakers were waiting for their turn." Let us contemplate the speech as a burst of

humor. It should be said at the outset that the Conkling style of humor is somewhat ponderous. When he was delivering his speech in the Academy of Music in 1880, and a cat ran across the stage, he threw the audience into perfect convulsions of laughter by eaving: "Be good to "her; den't touch it; you might spoil a Demoeratic office-holder." Critical persons, reading that outburst in cold type, were unable to see any humor in it, and even went so far as to say they could see no sense in it either. That is the peculiarity of Mr. Conkling's humor. It has to be received direct from his lips in order to be appreciated. This fact must be kept in with self-possession and vigor and precautious | mind constantly in considering his speech at the Diaz banquet. He conceived that it would be stupendously funny to devote his speech entirely to a eulogy of General Grant. He accordingly worked one off in the old familiar style, and ended it with the now classic remark the detective force may be largely increased in about his being "great in the ardnous greatness of things done." As an extra touch of humor he wove into the body of the eulogy a defense of bosses," saying : "It seems to me that General Grant might fitly and wisely be hailed as a 'boss,' for that term, as I understand it, is a term not of reproach but of honor, as meaning a man fit to lead, bold to lead, firm and determined in his leadership." The exquisite humor of all this, in a speech at an "international banquet" to General Diaz of Mexico, may not be apparent to outsiders, but we have no doubt it was highly enjoyed by General Grant and by Mr. Conkling. As for General Diaz, he does not understand English, a fact which will undoubtedly assist him in perceiving the humor of the speech. We must set down Mr. Conkling, therefore,

as a unique humorist. We have called him ponderous, but in no invidious sense. He himself has said somewhere, if we remember rightly, that true greatness consists in the "arduous greatness of things done." He is certainly very great in the "arduous greatness" of the humorous things he has done. And aside from the humor of making such a speech at such a time, what could possibly be funnier than that definition of a "boss" given by a boss" with Mr. Conkling's remarkable record? The "arduous greatness" of that is beyond praise.

The societies which prevent cruelty to children and animals and repress "slugging" matches should interfere between the belligerent Mr. Mapleon and the no less warlike Mr. Aboey. When Mr. Abbey bounced into the ring and administered a cable dispatch from Campanini with telling effect it was conceded that he had drawn first blood and the betting turned in his favor. But Mr. Mapleson countered with Patti and the battle continued on comparatively even terms. This was only the first phase of a war which quickly involved all the operatio stars. The rival impresarios betook themselves to casting lassos at various singers with differing degrees of success. Then they came to close quarters and the spectacle was presented of Messrs. Mapleson and Abbey seizing upon a dozen stars as best they could and viciously hauling in different directions like two dogs with one bone. Suddenly a cry of "foul" was raised and Mr. Mapleson discovered that "secret emissaries" of Mr. Abbey were invading his privacy and seeking to entice away his adherents. which discovery Mr. Abbey replies: "Mr. Mapleson would open his eyes if he knew how many of his company have been trying to obtain engagements with me." The next and inevitable step will be for Mr. Mapleson to proclaim that Mr. Abbey has hired Rossa the O'Donovan to drop dynamite bombs into the private office at the Academy of Music, while Mr. Abbey will retort that his safety is menaced by "British minions" employed by Mr. Mapleson. But we were wrong in mentioning Rossa. He shows no fear in receiving servant girls' money, but it would be an idle dream to imagine him screwing his courage up to the point of handling dynamite himself.

The Rev. Dr. Potter lately advised that mourners at a funeral, and the crowd that go to the with India-rubber shoes, cloaks, berettas, etc., order that one death should not, as now, cause of half a dozen others from colds by exposure, etc. A more practicable and equally ensible plan would be that lately adopted in many parts of the South and West by the classes who prefer that their grief and rejoicing should not be car ried on in the face of a curious, unfeeling multitude The usual public notice of the funeral services is given, and all who wish are present at it in the house or are present at it in the house of and several hours later a very few of the immediate family, and those who really loved the dead, take it away quietly and lay it in the grave. This course seems to us eminently wise and prudent toward the living and reverent toward the dead.

A publicist of large experience and recognized ability gives, in a private letter, this significant warning: The great mass of the people are not prosperous. There is unrest among not only the lower classes, but the middle classes also. The concentration of capital and the rapidly acquired fortunes and unwise display of them by the few, are creating dissatisfaction among the many, which will manifest itself whenever there is a decided change in the condition of the country in a manner that will try the strength of republican institutions as it has never yet been tried. The danger then will not be from blatant and lazy revolutionists, but from men of an altogether different type. The experi-ment of manhood suffrage has not yet been worked out."

Mr. Henry Bergh fell while getting off a Fourthive, car yesterday afternoon, breaking his collar-

Mr. C. B. Lewis, the "M. Quad" of The Detroit Free Press, goes to New-Orleans next week, to secure material for some sketches of every-day life in that part of the country.

Franklin Simmons, the Maine sculptor, will leave is studio in Rome next month to spend the summer in this country, bringing with him his statue of Oliver P. Morton.

Coming east from Utica the other day Mary Anderson and Mrs. Langtry travelled on the same train, the former's car being at the head and the latter's at the rear. Although so near together, they were yet so far apart that Miss Anderson said in response to the question whether she had met Mrs. Langtry: "No; I have never seen the lady, and I hardly think we shall ever meet."

The first name on the list of Bowdoin prize men at Harvard, for 1882-83, is that of Mr. George Pellew, of the class of 1880, and now of the law school who receives a prize of \$100 for a dissertation entitled "A Critical Estimate of Miss Austen's Novels." He is the son of Mr. Henry E. Pellew, a well-known and public-spirited citizen of New-

The widow of Moreau, the Paris art connois has given to the Louvre Eugene Delacroix's famous painting, "The Shipwreck of Don Juan," on condition that her husband's name be retained on the frame, and that the picture be not hung among the modern works upstairs. The sum of \$60,000 was a few years ago offered for the painting, which was first exhibited in 1841.

While Senator Beck was gazing into the clear water at Glen Cove Springs, Florida, the other day, his gold-framed eye-glasses slipped off, and as he watched them sinking he saw a huge catfish open his jaws and swallow them. As these were the same glasses, adds The Louisville Courier-Journal, that Senator Beck looked through when poring over an army-wagon load of tariff statistics, that fish is now fitted to lead the finny tribe in biting for revenue only.

General Diaz and party are expected in Boston to-morrow. On Monday they will visit the State House and be presented to Governor Butler, after which they will inspect the Institute of Technology, the High and Latin schools, and various public institutions. In the evening they will go to the theatre. Tuesday will be devoted to visiting Tannton and other manufacturing towns, and in the evening a reception will be tendered them by the Mayor and prominent citizens of Boston. They will probably leave Boston on Thursday.

John W. Champlin, of Crand Rapids, Mich. who has just been elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan on the Fusion ticket, will be the first Democrat to sit on that bench for many years. He is thoroughly fitted for the position to which he has been chosen, and his legal attainments are such that he will grace a bench which now boasts of Judges Co-Campbell. Mr. Champlin was an intimate quaintance of Jay Gould when a young man, and helped him to prepare the map of Delaware County, this State, which he published at that time, and opies of which are very rare now.

A well-known incident in the life of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu-her presentation to the "Kit Kat" club by her father, the Duke of Kingstonforms the theme of the principal picture exhibited this year by Mr. Yeames at the Royal Academy. The picture is not large, but its scale is sufficient to give full scope to its author's skill in arranging the masses and combining the lines of his work The little ten-year-old Lady Mary has been usbered into the room by her father, and the members of the club have mostly risen from their seats in welcome. The scene is a low, panelied room, with the
famous half-length portraits hanging along the
walls; in the background stand "Kit Kat" himself and one or two of the humbler members of the
club; while in front of a long table with decanters
and glasses and a white cloth—which should, perhaps, have been the bare mahogany—Congreve, Addison, and Sir Richard Steele look curiously at the
little figure in sacque and high-headdress that has
appeared among them. the club have mostly risen from their seats in wel-

DETROIT, Mich, April 6 .- Ex-Senator Ferry, accompanied by his sister and nephew, is about to for Europe for the benefit of his health. He will be absent a year.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Secretary Folger is steadily gaining in strength, and his friends now regard his restoration to health as a question of time only.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A gentleman who has lately visited a large number of lumber camps near the headwaters of the Kennebec informs The Augusta Journal that owing to the deep shows and bitterly cold weather of the past whiter the cut of logs on the Kennebec and its tributaries has been below the average.

The other day as a Utica clergyman and his wife were admiring the size and beauty of a \$20 gold piece which the former had just received as a marriage fee, and exchanging confidences as to the best way of in-vesting it, a messenger arrived breathless from the bridegroom to say that an unfortuante mistake had been made, that \$20 was out of all proportion to his means, and that he was under the painful necessity of asking the minister to accept a much smaller sum.

A delegation of Stockbridge Indians somewhat the worse for fire-water, accompanied by a few sober Onondagas from Green Bay, Wis., called upon Controller Davenport on Thursday to claim a sum of money. having heard that a free-handed Democratic Legislature was in session. They based their claim on the report of Hamilton Fish, made in 1848, when he was Lieutenant-Governor, that the sale of the Stockbridge lands to the State made New-York a debtor to the Indians therefor, and on Mr. Husted's report to the Assembly in 1878 that the amount due was \$30,000. The Controller told them that there was no appropriation from which to satisfy their demand and they went sadly away.

An interesting story comes from Louisville about a pair of Texas ponies which were inseparable in life and in death not long divided. They spent the winter in a Kentucky pasture, where they froheked together like kittens from morning till night, to the delight of all the children in the neighborhood. Nobody thought of using one of them without letting the other follow after for its own amusement. A fortnight ago one of them was taken sick and soon died, and thereafter the other acted as if it were crazy, which indeed it probably other acted as it it were crazy, which indeed it probably was. From a playful and doelle creature it became a veritable domon, kicking its stable to pieces, lashing out in a perfect fronzy at anyone who attempted to approach it, and finally dying, not of a broken heart but of a broken neck, the reult of a fall.

The sheriff at Cheyenne, Wyoming, was in readiness to serve a writ of habeas corpus on Detective Norris when he reached that city with his notorious prisoner "Lou" Hank, but the detective had been warned in time to circumvent the sheriff, and instead of passing through Cheyenne on the western express he hired a special train consisting of a locomotive and one car and rushed through the city at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The sheriff discovered the plan just too late to switch the special on a side track, but just in time to see it whiz past. He has since received the following examperating dispatch from Detective Norris: "Please accept my thanks for your profiered asistance at Chey-onne. Having urgent business at Omaha, which would not permit of delay, I was compelled to hurry through

and give you the go-by. Should you ever come to Ohio

There was an extraordinary wedding near South Covington, Ky., on Tuesday evening, when George F. Kyle, age fourteen, was married to Lizzie May Hollingshead, age thirteen, at the house of the groom's parents. The bride is an orphan and in order to obtain parents. The bride is an orphan and in order to obtain a license the groom's father qualified as her guardian. This is not a shrewd device to obtain a fortune, for all the parties concerned are comparatively poor, and nobody seems to know any reason for such a premeture alliance. "The bride," says The Oincinnati Enquirer, "is not a voluptuous-looking girl, and, in fact, resembles a child that had not passed the spanking ago, and the groom was not much her superior in this respect. The bride was modestly and neatly attired, and resembled a little girl that was dressing. was modestly and neatly attired, and resembled a little girl that was dreasing for her first attendance at a chill-dren's party. There was none of that style of love that is generally displayed at a wedding, and when the minister pronounced them man and wife they faced each other for a moment and suddenly the childish groom bashfully embraced his diminuitive bride. It was a rather stranga sight, and looked more like a children's mock marriage than a solemn reality."

#### POLITICAL NEWS.

The selection of Judge Gresham for the office of Postmaster-General is cordially commended by the papers of all shades of Republican opinion. The most extreme Stalwart papers make no dissent, but acquiesce in the wisdom of the President's choice. The more liberal party journals take the nomination as an evidence that the Administration has learned the lesson taught it last year and is striving to put itself in harmony with the views held by a majority of the Republican organization. About the only paper that dissents is The Philadel-phia Press, and it does this not on the ground that Judge Gresham is unfit but because it does not consider him as conspicuous a representative of the Liberal wing of the Republican party as the President ought to have chosen.

One of the most interesting contested seat cases in the next Congress will be that between McKinley and Wallace of the XVIIIth District of Ohio. The election was awarded to McKinley by a plurality of eight votes. So small a majority, of course, invited a contest, and for several months past preparations have been made to this end. Wallace began taking testimony first, and so long as no one but his witnesses were allowed. to testify he was able to make out a very good case, But no sconer did his Republican opponent McKinley begin to open his budget of evidence than the case took another color. Gross Democratic frands and corrup-tions have been proved and further developments are promised. Mr. McKiniey will doubtless be able to make out a good claim to the seat, but he will have to run the gauntiet of a partisan committee in a Democratic House.

The great question before the Democratic press of the country to-day is how shall the party succeed next year. A few of the ultra free-trade organs want it to adopt their platform regardless of consequences, but a large majority of the party journals desire quences, but a large majority of the party journals dealer simply success, and are willing to get upon any platform that will bring about that result. The Ballimore Day ar-rives at the sage conclusion that "the only way for the Democratic party to succeed is to be Democratic." The time when the Democratic party achieved its greatest tri-time when the Democratic party achieved its greatest tri-nmphs was when it championed human slavery and ap-plauded rebel victories during the war. These must therefore, be taken as a criterion of what the principles of the party ought to be when it is Democratic.

An earnest attempt is made to figure out a Democratic triumph in the spring elections in Ohio and to extract as much comfort from the conclusion as possible. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, however, makes the following Impartial comment on the election in that city: "The result of the municipal election in this city on Monday shows that the county can be carried by the Republicans in October. The German Republicans have mainly returned to their old party relations." On the result in the State the same paper says: "The elections throughout the State will not prove satisfactory to either party, certainly not deciding the result in October. But there are indications that the Democratiq boom of 1852 is about exhausted."

The Democratic free-trade organs loudly assure the country that the party is practically solid in favor of their doctrine. The Richmond State, for instance, announces that one of the most gratifying facts to the Southern Democracy is "that there is only one Demo-eratic paper of any sort of influence in the South which has declared for high protection." A statement wider of the truth could not be made. Many of the most widely irculated and influential Democratic papers in the South are in favor of protection. Among them may be numbered such journals as The Nashville American, The Mobila Register, The Macon Telegraph and Messenger, and The Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist. The Richmond paper must make a low estimate of the intelligence of its readers if it imagines that its reckless assertions will find believers.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

A CONSUMMATION TO BE HOPED FOR.

If the free-trade-tariff-for-revenue-only fac
tion defeat Randail for Speaker they will probably dictate the ticket and platform of '84.

AN INTERESTING QUERY.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.)

Senator Jones, of Nevada, it is reported, has drawn off from President Arthur, and will no longer attempt to hold up his Administration and provent its going to pieces. Now, what is it that has made the Senator's nees sore!

NOT A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

Prom The Galeston News (Dem.)

The Democratic party can have nothing but discomiture and confusion before it in 1884, unless it is marshalled under a clear head and a steady hand that will redeem it from the dreary round of blunders in which it has been reeling under the management of professional backs whose highest ambitton, apparently, has been to make it a poor imitation of the Republican party.

been to make it a poor imitation of the Republican party.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY AND THE YOUNG MEN. From The Kingston Freeman (Rep.)

Among the conditions of Republican harmony which we have noticed quite frequently in published interviews upon the subject, is the demand for the retirement of the old bosses, Stalwarts and Half-breeds alike, and the bringing of new men to the front. If this shall prove a popular and acceptable condition, we have no doubt that it will be nequiesced in, especially by those who have profited by the party in the past. It is a question over which there ought to be no prolonged controversy. If one of the old leaders should find the continuance of his presence and influence distateful to any considerable number of voters, he would probably choose to retire at once rather than wait to be dismissed by a majority. A a general law we hold that the majority should rule, but it is a serious question whether the party can afford to enforce this law in behalf of men who have already been well sustained, and who in public positions have made themselves sufficiently officusive to forfeit the support of even a few. And we say this while maintaining the bighest respect for the able and faithful cadership which has made the Republican party so successful in the past, and without the continued counsels of which new dangers are likely to be ancountered. Therefore if the "young men" shall insist on bringing candidates from their own ranks to the front this fall, as one of the conditions on which they will coffinily and enthusiastically support the party, we hope and believe that the "old men" will not oppose them.

PATIENT WAITING NOT REWARDED.

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From The Boston Herald (Ind.)

We are still looking carefully for evidences that the Democratic party really set its face forward last fall and started out on the long-promised "new departure." What has the Democracy done to meet the desires of the people! In a large number of States it has full control of the government. Has it anywhere sent its bosses to the rear, or disestablished its machine! Has it seconded the movement for a reform in the Civil Service by extending its principles and methods to States and municipalities! Has it forbidden political assessments upon office-holders! Has it anywhere abolished a superfluous office whitout creating three new ones! Has it, the cities under its control, abandoned the spoils system and treated the municipal affairs of public business instead of partisan politics and personal perquisites! If it has done any of these things, the fact has escaped our observation. The time is short and the remaining opportunities are limited for bettering this record before the canvasses begin for another election. Or does the Democratic party intend to try and continuated live on its promises! It will be likely to find brokes promises a poor capital.

## MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA-DON GIOVANNI.

The performance at the Academy last evening sons of 1882-83, was inadequate, uninteresting and heavy, a great number of the audience departing before the play was at an end. Beside Mme. Patti as Eerling, Mmme. Furseh-Madi as Donna Anna and Signor Corsini as Leporello, there was nothing in the cast to commend. Don Ottario it is, indeed, difficult to make interesting, but Signor Frapolli aggravated the tameness of the part, and his singing of the It mio tesore was not singing of the It mio tesore was not merely devoid of beauty, but was actively defaced by two high notes at the end, with which he captured applause from the thoughtless and excited the hissel which forbade a recall. The Don Giovanni of Signof

Ciampi-Cellaj had a single bright spot in Deh vieni, sung with taste and sweetness.

Mme. Patti's Zerlina is exquisite. The part suits exactly in manner, giving the fullest play to her of vating archaess and coquettate grace, and the Mo music might search long for more litting expression must be known to all who have heard her sing B Catti, and Vedrat carino. Mme. Fursch Madi's Do Anna was entirely compotent, increasing nor reputs as a true and good dramatic singer. Signor Coreia ways excels in buffer roles, and his Lepot though not equal to his Doctor was good. Signor Corsin's singing in the last seems serves notice for extreme badness, his notes being constantly fulsu as to become nearly unbearable.

The concerted music went generally ill. The orobes was inaccurate and the scenery and stage managem were either ineffective ar absure.